

## Picking leaders.

- certain age
- excellent experience + athletic ability.
- leadership abilities.
- standards.
- scholarship.
- enthusiastic for club.

A.

## Leadership.

Interest of her group.

Inspection of uniform.

Roll call.

Ventilation + lights.

Manager of team.

Equipment.

Takes the teacher's place.

Helps slow individuals.

Be early at class.

Material help.

Refereeing.

Watch new rules etc.

Help catch in apparatus.

Head of a sport.

Leader of squad.

Special practice.

First-aid + life-guard.

Helping with adjustment.

Demonstration.

Warming-up.

Shower room + lockers.

Outside games.



## B. Technical Teaching

1) Means - medium

- modification of behaviour

### Activities

Commands

Explanation

Telling

① Demonstration

Correction

Guidance of individual

2.2:- deciding, what form of guidance will bring best result from child.

Guidance - process of convincing child that this way will bring him satisfaction.

### Opportunities

- small group + leader.

- 1) Child won't try - encourage her - afraid.
- 2) Activity situations - means of ways of guidance.
- 3) Morale of class.
- 4) Opportunity of choice.



### C. Leadership for Adequate Protection.

- 1) leader - full growth & development with hygienic protection.
  - 2) Health exams.
  - 3) Psychological exams.
  - 4) Means taken for accident prevention.
  - 5) - windows, roads - outdoor & pools.
- Model See - Protection: check.

### D. Leadership for Special Events.

- 1) Special form of organization.  
- uniformity of purpose.
- 2) Track & field - games day.  
Swimming meet - Play day.
- 3) Incentive - not exhibition.

### E. Demonstrations.

- A.
- 1) Objectives - publicity  
- good opinion of public.  
- larger budget  
- increased enrollment
  - 2) Journal ending to year's work.
  - 3) Improve quality of work.
  - 4) Parents & friends can see work.
- B. Values
- 1) improvement & spirit improved.
  - 2) self - confidence.
  - 3) to P.E. shown.

### C. Organization

- 1) Selection of activities  
a) regular work used.



- b) Visual appeal.
- c) large nos - simple exercises.
- d) Information.
- e) Variety.
- f) Groups represented.
- g) Length of Program 1 hr. - 1½ hrs

### Time

- 1) 100 pupils
- 2) 15 classes a week.
- 3) consultation periods.
- 4) Special classes - after school classes.
- 5) after school sports - 10 of these.
- 6) 45 hrs. (including desk work.)

### h) Pupil leadership

### D. Management + Music - drums, piano - modern (orchestra.)

- 1) Tickets - 3 weeks previous.
  - date announced before.
  - poster, news letter, pupils.
  - day before - money + tickets
  - ~~resumes~~ returned.
  - resume not exchange.
  - numbered.
  - complementary tickets.
  - superior officer honours.
- 2) Posters - 1 week ahead.
  - printed or made.
- 3) Programs.
  - mimeographed, stenciled or printed.



#### 4) Costumes.

- suitable, not fuzzy.
- expense - made by people.
- returned a week ahead of performance.
- dress rehearsal.
- pictures to be taken.

#### 5) Publicity.

- newspapers, pictures, women's column.
- parents + guests in town.

#### Disadvantages.

- 1) - Made plan for year's program.
- 2) - Nothing not worth while.
- 3) - Expert performers given whole show.
- 4) - Class hours begin rehearsal.

#### Time Element.

5-6	before adolescence.	activity.
3-5	adolescence.	
2-3	adult.	

Span of interest - changed with children.

Org. of time

#### 1) Instruction -

- how to do activity.
- practice time.
- tools used in play period.

Place - school, yard, playground, gym, class-room, hallways, quiet.



# THEORY OF PLAY.

## AGES GROUPINGS

Gymnastics are autocratic, in a sense.

### Athletic attitudes.

- 1) Physical perfection for use of fighting.
- 2) Artistic attitude.
- 3) Religious attitude - torture body for good of soul.
- 4) Renaissance - gymnastics developed.
- 5) Modern & social attitude towards play.

Guliche - Campfire birds.

Summer camps.

~~Recreational work~~. Woodcraft.

Surplus Energy Theory - Schiller & Spencer.

### Teaching.

Don't make it too easy - let them overcome difficulties.

### Recreation Theory.

Change of activity rests one mentally & physically. Recuprates & restores individual. Plays to get energy.

### Relaxation Theory.

Activity highly specialized & not always interesting. No satisfaction in completed work.

### Theory of Play.

Definition.

Your theory

Affect of people.

Affect of future people.

### Existential Theory.

What is play.

Why do I play.

Why do people play.



### Cros. Instinct-Practice Theory.

- self-preservation, fighting, mating.
- empathic advances responses.
- mother instinct in girls,
- manly pursuits for boys.

We don't play because we are young, but are young because we want to play.  
Instincts appear before we need them, not perfectly developed.

### MacLurell. Modified Instinct Theory.

- modified fighting instinct.

### Recapitulation Theory S. Stanley Hall.

- motor habits & spirit of our race inherited.
- chronologically rehearse & follow traditions of ancestors.

children - primitive, animal, savage, nomad, agriculture, tribal.  
- child plays as to environment & imagination.  
- plays as to physical & mental development.

Amulet - Play satisfies need of bodily development.  
- hunger for growth.

### Catharsis Theory - back to Aristotle.

- Play is safety valve for emotions.
- the most satisfying thing of moment.

Self-Expression Theory - physiological make-up.  
- man is active, dynamic.  
1) activity. man different from animal.  
determined by way we are made & function & react. 66



- environment & experience.
- habits & convention.
- attitudes. positively & negatively.

Self-expression - using one's abilities.

- thrill of accomplishment.
- (give people what they need.)

1. What we do because we want to do it. Bulch.
2. Exertion of body & mind, made to please ourselves without a determined end. Pushkin.
3. Activities not consciously performed simply for the sake of any result but themselves.
4. The motor habits & spirits of the past, persisting in the present. Hall.
5. Aimless expenditure of exuberant energy. Schiller.

Explain, compare, contrast any three.

6. Free self-expression for the pleasure of expression. Seashole.
7. Play is voluntary, self-sufficient activity. Sturm.
1. satisfaction, pleasure.

Are not performed spontaneously & for no end beyond itself. Culton & Bagley.



## Habits are mechanical.

- attitudes emotional - mustn't rule.
- we like to do what we can do well.
- enjoyment is enthusiasm gained.
- play according to environment, fashion, accomplishment gained.
- reaction positive & negative to new ideas.
- respect other people's feelings.
- ∴ we differ in our outlooks.

## Desires. - for new experience.

- for security, (insurance) (gambling)
- { for response - (courtship) (mother)
- { for appreciation & to give it.
- for social life in dress.
- for recognition.
  - we work for recognition.
  - children respond to it well.
  - do not recognize only the misbehaviors.
  - case of ambition & drive.
  - conduct sometimes conforms to convention.
- for participation, affiliation with some group (social, sports).
- protection of personality to group.
- for beauty - aesthetic search.
- art is universal.

## Compensatory Aspect of Play.

- we want action (aggression - overt dreams -



## Play Motives.

Individualistic

Instinct for activity.

Instinct for

self-improvement

The acquisitive instinct

The constructive instinct

## Play Motives.

Group:

Associative

The social instinct

The imitative instinct

The competitive instinct

The mating instinct





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